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ABSTRACT

This teaching module presents a systematic development of phonic information and generalizations that are applicable to the decoding process. Upon completion of this module, participants should be able to (a) apply phonic information in decoding a list of words, and (b) identify specific phonic components. Participants complete a preassessment test, choose tasks from a list of learning activities, and conclude the module with a postassessment test. (PB)

TEACHER CORPS BILINGUAL PROJECT
UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD
WEST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

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MODULAR SEQUENCE: TEACHING READING TO BILINGUAL LEARNERS

TTP 002.05 INTRODUCTION TO PHONICS

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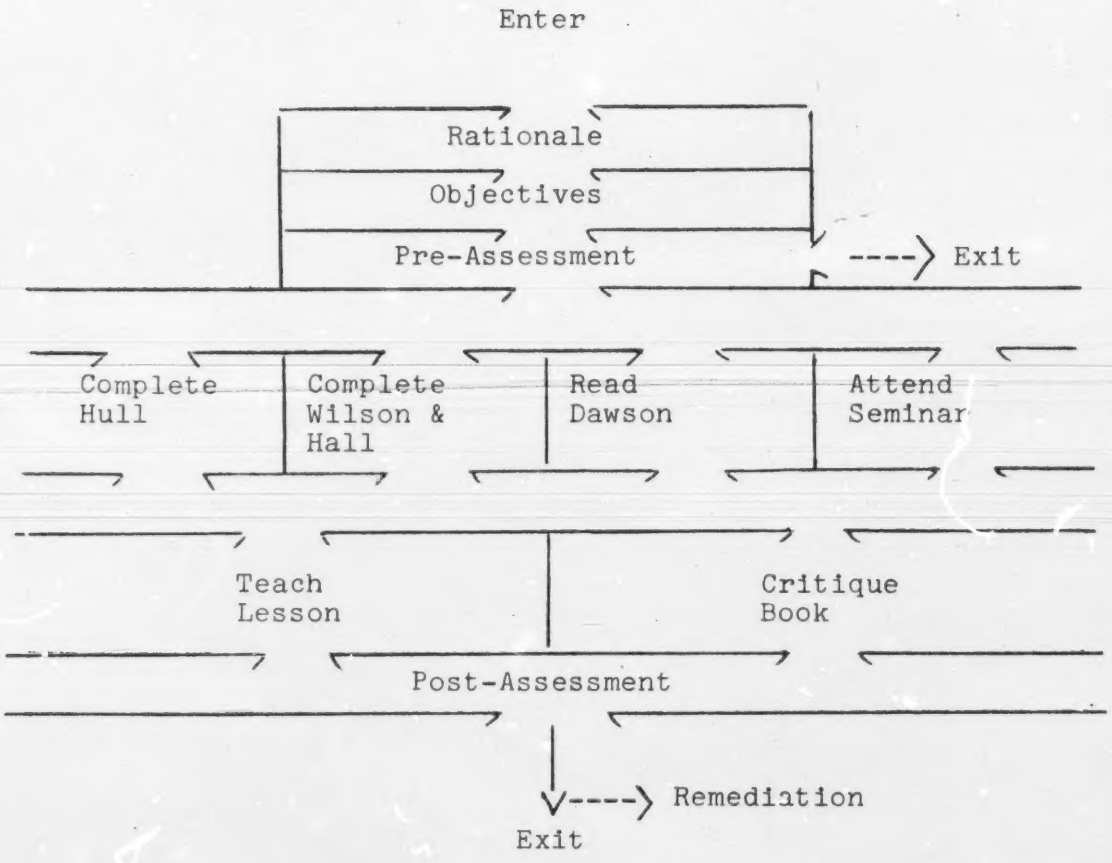
INTRODUCTION TO PHONICS



RATIONALE

Success in reading the English language is based on the mastery of the phonic elements of the language. These elements are generalized and are applied in the process of decoding words outside the framework of the students ready vocabulary. Sight word mastery has been proved to be an inefficient method of acquiring and mastering an extensive reading vocabulary.

This module presents a systematic development of phonic information and generalizations that are applicable to the decoding process. The knowledge of this information is a must for the teacher of reading for the development of the hierarchical body of reading skills.

The knowledge of phonic information is a must for any classroom teacher who teaches reading. This information forms both the basis of individual diagnosis and prescription and the bulk of the reading skills content transmitted to the child.

OBJECTIVES

Given a series of learning alternatives on the introduction of phonics information, the participant will be able to:

- apply phonic information in the decoding of a list of words.
- identify specific phonic components
    - consonant blends and digraph
    - vowel digraph, diphthongs and r controlled vowels
    - short vowels
    - the schwa
    - basic generalizations

PRE-ASSESSMENT

To assess your prior mastery of the terminal objectives of this unit of work, complete the following exercise.

Directions: Look at the nonsense words listed below, and do the following:

I. Mark the vowel sounds in each syllable which are:

A. Long —

B. Short ⌣

C. Silent (cross out the vowel) /

D. Controlled r̂

II. Rewrite the words in the space provided after each in its phonemic representation using key symbols.

1. pregop _____
2. sobmote _____
3. bamtation _____
4. anfor _____
5. fomisg _____
6. laczmle _____
7. girmast _____
8. untum _____
9. viltle _____
10. bafgoas _____
11. kubot _____

I. Required: Participant must select one of the options below:

A. Complete the edited version of the section entitled "Consonants and Vowels" from Hull, Marion. Phonics for the Teacher of Reading. (Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1969).

Activity: Place a mask over the left hand column as you work through these sections. It will be necessary for you to make sounds out loud. Be sure that you are seated where it is possible. Now work out the first frame, move the mask down to check and proceed as you do each item.

Consonants:

1. The twenty-six letters of the alphabet can be divided into two major categories, consonants and _____.

vowels

2. There is some overlapping, however. Certain letters, notably w and y, sometimes function as vowels and at other times as _____.

consonants

3. All letters except a, e, i, o, u for our purposes will be considered _____.

consonants

4. There are forty-four sounds or phonemes in the English language, twenty-five of these being consonant phonemes.

21 There are _____consonant letters.

25 There are _____consonant phonemes (sounds).

is not There _____ _____one letter for each phoneme.
(is, is not)

5. Not only are there more phonemes than letters, but there are other inconsistencies, some letters are used to represent more than one sound. Certain sounds are represented by more than one _____.

letter

6. We can divide the twenty-five consonant phonemes into two major groups:

a. Eighteen consonant phonemes identified by key symbols composed of single letters.

b. Seven consonant phonemes identified by _____ _____ composed of two letter combinations.

key symbols

There will be a third group, the letters which represent no phonemes, the silent letters.

7. The first consonant phoneme we shall consider is that heard at the beginning of the word sat. Say sat out loud. Hold the first sound. The hissing sound of s originates in the mouth. It is called voiceless. Make the s sound and then make the sound that begins the word zoo. This is the voiced sound represented by the key symbol z.

Can you make this pair of sounds without changing the position of your lips, teeth and tongue? yes.

8. When we use the s as a key symbol, we will be referring to one of the forty-four phonemes and when we use the key symbol z we will be referring to one of the forty-four phoneme of the American-English language.

9. The key symbol s represents one phoneme, but this phomeme is represented by at least six letter or letter combinations called graphemes. We use six different spellings to stand for the letter we hear in the beginning of sat.

Say the following words. The sound represented by the key symbol s is heard in each of these words:

a. city
b. bicycle
c. receive

Although it does not appear the sound in each word is represented by the grapheme s.

10. Say the following words:

a. scene
b. miss
c. schism

The underlined graphemes are represented by the key symbol s.

11. Several different graphemes (printed symbols) represent the phoneme identified by the letter s. The phoneme represented by the key symbol z also is represented by several graphemes. Read the list of words below.

a. rose
b. measure
c. xerox
d. fizzle
e. scissors

s — One sound in each of these words is represented by the key symbol _____.

12. It has been noted that several different graphemes may represent the initial sound heard in sat and the initial sound heard in zoo. Write the key symbol either s or z which indicates each of the underlined graphemes in the following words:

z	s	a. anxiety	____	f. circle	____
z	z	b. is	____	g. xylophone	____
s	s	c. its	____	h. sugar	____
s		d. scent	____		
z		e. zone	____		

13. Say the word for. Now start to say the word for again but hold the first sound. This is the sound that will represent the key symbol f. The sound originates in the mouth. It is

voiceless — a _____ sound.
(voiced, voiceless)

14. Say the word fan then say the word van. The

voiced — first letter in word van is _____
(voiced, voiceless)

and is represented by the key symbol v.

15. The f and v are very reliable letters. Each time we see them in a word they usually represent the phonemes heard in the beginning of fan and van.

Read the list of words below and identify each of the underlined graphemes with the correct key symbol either f or v.

f	a. fine	____
f	b. fish	____
v	c. vat	____
v	d. vail	____

16. We have said that f is, in general, a reliable letter: when we see the letter f in a word, we expect, when the letter is spoken, to hear

f — the sound represented by the key symbol _____. On the other hand, there are other letters which are used to stand for the sound represented by the key symbol f. What letters represent the

gh — sound of f in the word enough?_____. In the

ph — word phonics?_____.

17. Occasionally f represents the sound normally

v — represented by the key symbol _____ as in the word of.

18. The phonemes we have heard up to this point could be spoken in isolation by just saying them. Some phonemes cannot be spoken without the help of a vowel sound. When trying to pronounce the initial phoneme in pan it comes out sounding like puh. Teaching a child to say that puh-an is pan is not correct. We should not sound this phoneme without using it in a word. For our purposes we will attempt to pronounce them in isolation, but keep in mind that it is difficult to pronounce these _____ (consonant, vowel) phonemes in isolation.

consonant

19. Say the word grasp. The sound that the last letter makes is represented by the key symbol p. This sound is _____ (voiced, voiceless).

voiceless

20. Form your lips as if you were going to make the sound represented by the key symbol p. Now make the sound and add the sound of your vocal cords. This sound is _____ (voiced, voiceless) and is represented by the key symbol b. It is the first phoneme heard in the word bat.

voiced

21. Sometimes the p and b have no phonemes; that is, they are _____ letters (as in happy, tomb). The p and b as single letters are quite reliable as to the phonemes each represents. When we see them in words, we can expect them to represent the same sound as that of the key symbols ___(voiced); ____(voiceless).

silent

b, p

22. Read the list of words below and identify each of the underlined graphemes with the correct key symbol either p or b.

p a. pen ____
b b. bat ____
b c. nab ____
p d. hip ____

23. We will represent the initial phoneme heard in doll and the initial phoneme heard in tan with the key symbols of d and t, respectively. Say doll and tan aloud. Then listen carefully to the initial phonemes represented by the d and t. The d represents the _____ (voiced, voiceless) phoneme

voiced

of the pair; the t represents the _____ (voiced, voiceless) _____phoneme.

voiceless

24. These letters, too, are quite dependable. The
t ____may be a silent letter as in better, and the
d ____as in ladder.

25. The key symbol d represents the sound heard in doll, did, do and led. Read the words at the right to discover the second sound that d represents.

a. puffed
b. linked
c. hoped

These d's represent the sound we associate with
t the key symbol ____.

26. Study the words at the right. Say each aloud. In these words the final d represents the key
d symbol ____. Does the suffix ed form a separate syllable in
yes each?____. Look at the letters preceding the suffixes (seated).
d, t They are either ____or ____.

a. seated
b. wanted
c. waited
d. painted
e. nuded
f. sanded
g. folded

27. In general, the suffix ed forms a separate
syllable _____when it is preceded by t or d. When the ed forms a separate syllable, the final d represents the sound we associate with the
d key symbol ____.

28. Does the suffix form a separate syllable in the
no words below?_____. Indicate the pronunciation of the suffix by checking the proper column. Indicate whether the underlined letter in each word represents a voiced or voiceless phoneme by checking the proper column. Two are checked for you.

	Vds	Vls		d	t	voiced	voiceless
t		x	a. jumped				
t		x	b. puffed				
d	x		c. screamed			X	
d	x		d. robbed				
d	x		e. called			X	
t		x	f. missed				
d	x		g. served				

29. Pronounce the word go. Now say the initial phoneme in go. We will use the key symbol g to represent the hard sound, as heard in go. Say it aloud again. It is a _____ phoneme.
(voiced, voiceless)

voiced

30. We use the key symbol g to represent the hard sound in the beginning of the word _____.
(gentle, gull)

gull

31. The key symbol g also has a voiceless mate as heard in the initial sound of the word kid. From the word kid we will use the key symbol ___ to represent this voiceless sound.

k

32. Read the list of words below and identify each of the underlined graphemes with the correct key symbol either g or k.

k a. kite ____
g b. get ____
k c. gold ____
k d. called ____
k e. queen ____
g f. school ____
k g. lack ____

33. What graphemes above did you associate with the key symbol k? ____, ____, ____, ____, ____.

k,c,q, chm,ck

34. Study the words at the right. Say them aloud. The k is silent at the beginning of a word or syllable when followed by ____.

a. knob
b. unknown
c. knit
d. knack

n

35. Say the word jam out loud. Now pronounce the first phoneme in the word. The initial sound in the word jam will be represented with the key symbol j. Its counterpart, the initial sound heard in chair, will be represented by the key symbol ch.

The ____ is voiced and the ____ is voiceless.

j, ch

36. The two-letter combination used to represent the ____ sound is called a digraph.

ch

37. A _____ is a two-letter combination which represents a single speech sound.

digraph

38. The digraph ch is not a reliable grapheme. Study the words below.

a. match
b. ache
c. chute

What key symbols represent the grapheme ch in each of the above words? ____, ____, ____.

ch, k, s

39. The sound represented by the key symbol j is also represented by more than one grapheme. Read the words below.

a. gem
b. edge
c. soldier
d. joke

What graphemes are represented by the key symbol j? ____, ____, ____, ____.

g, dg, di, j

40. We noted before that g is the symbol for the first phoneme in the word go. Now we see that the letter g also represents the soft sound we associate with the key symbol ____. Let us examine some words to indicate if there is a good formula that we can use to determine when g is represented by g and when it is represented by j.

j

41. Study the words at the right. The letter g usually represents the sound we associate with the key symbol j (the soft sound) when it is followed by the vowels ____, ____, or ____. When it is followed by another letter than the above it is represented by the key symbol ____.

a. gone
b. gem
c. gush
d. gym
e. giant
f. gate

e, y, i

g

42. Say we out loud. Now pronounce the first phoneme in the word we. This is a _____ (voiced, voiceless) _____ phoneme. The voiceless counterpart of w is represented by the key symbol wh. The wh is _____ (voiced, voiceless).

voiced

voiceless

43. Wh is a single phoneme, but the key symbol has two letters we call it a _____. It is the first phoneme in the word why.

digraph

44. The letter w is silent before r as in the word _____.

ans. will vary

45. The grapheme u when follwing q often represents the consonant phoneme we associate with the key symbol w. We hear it when we say the words quilt and queen. Listen to the initial sound in once and one. We represent this phoneme with the key symbol ____.

w

46. Read the words below and indicate the phoneme that represents each underlined grapheme.

kw w
wh wh
w

a. quick ____
b. which ____
c. wish ____
d. was ____
e. white ____

47. Say man, not and sing. Then pronounce the first phoneme in man and not and the last phoneme in sing. These are all _____.
(voiced, voiceless)

voiced

These phonemes are not counterparts.

48. The phoneme n does, however, have a relationship to the phonemes b and p. The n is classified as a nasal sound because when you make it air passes through your _____.

nose

49. The initial sound in the word man is represented by the key symbol ____.

m

50. Ng is called a _____ because it has _____ letters.

digraph
two

51. The sound made at the end of the word sing is made by the key symbol _____.

ng

52. The initial sound in the word not is represented by the key symbol ____. N is associated with the key symbols d and t.

n

53. In the list of words below indicate the phoneme that represents each underlined grapheme.

m ng
m n
ng n

a. mice ____
b. mop ____
c. sing ____
d. string ____
e. noble ____
f. nice ____

From the examples above it is evident that ng always comes at the _____ of a syllable.

end

54. We will use the key symbol h to represent the voiceless consonant heard at the beginning of the word he. This phoneme is never heard as

final — the _____ (initial, final) sound of a word or syllable.

55. The letter h is a dependable letter, except that it is very often _____ (as in hour).

silent

56. Read the words on the right and then do the following work: The letter l is sometimes silent when followed in the same syllable by ____, ____, or ____.

a. calm
b. yolk
c. would

m, k, d

57. The initial sound in lad is represented by the key symbol ____.

l

58. The first phoneme heard in yes is a consonant represented by the key symbol y. This sound is heard only at the beginning of a word or syllable. Be sure you do not confuse it with the vowel phoneme. Which words have the phoneme represented by the key symbol y (consonant)?

a. yellow
b. yet
c. play
d. ice
e. bicycle
f. yacht
g. beyond

yellow
yet
yacht
beyond

59. The sound heard at the beginning of ship is very common, but there is no letter in the alphabet to represent it. We shall use the key symbol sh to represent the phoneme. It is _____ (voiced, voiceless).

voiceless

60. Hold the sound represented by the key symbol sh. Add voice to it. This is the phoneme which you hear in the middle of the word pleasure. Is there a letter in the alphabet to represent this sound? ____.

no

61. We use the digraph zh as the key symbol to represent the phoneme, although it is never represented in a word with the grapheme _____.

zh

62. The phoneme represented by sh is _____ (voiced, voiceless),

voiceless

and that represented by zh is _____ (voiced, voiceless).

voiced

digraphs 63. Sh and zh are called _____.

64. Read the words below.

a. sure
b. ship
c. machine
d. motion
e. special

s, sh ch, ti, ci — The sound represented by the key symbol sh is represented in point by the graphemes ____, ____, ____, ____, ____.

65. Read the words below.

a. pleasure
b. vision
c. azure
d. sabotage

s, si, z, g — The graphemes that represent the phonemes zh in the words above are ____, ____, ____, ____.

66. There are two remaining consonant speech sounds. They are a pair: one voiced, the other _____.

67. Th is a grapheme that represents two sounds. Th is used to represent the sound heard initially in the following words.

a. this
b. that
c. them

unvoiced — The th in think is _____. (voiced, unvoiced)

voiced — The th in that is _____. (voiced, unvoiced)

68. The consonant letters c, q, and x represent _____ speech sounds. (one, no)

no

69. Q always represents the sound indicated by the key symbol ____ as in queen.

k

u 70. The letter q is always followed by the letter____.

71. C represents the sounds indicated by the key symbols ____ and ____ as in came and call.

k, s

72. As with the soft or s sound of the letter c is indicated when it is immediately followed by ____, ____, or ____.

e, i, y

73. Read the following words out loud.

a. box
b. xylem
c. exist

ks
z, gz

The letter x could be eliminated from our language and replaced by substituting ____, ____, and ____.

74. A digraph is a two-letter grapheme which represents _____speech sound. The word brat _____contain a digraph. Neither (does, does not)
b, r the ____or the ____looses its identity. Both are sounded, but they are blended together. We shall call such combinations consonant blends.

one
does not

75. Check those combinations in the following list that are not consonant blends.

th	bl	cr	tw	scr	spr	th
sh	cl	dr	sc	sh	gl	sn
ch	sl	fr	pr	ch	sm	str

76. K followed by n as in knave, knee, knife is _____.

silent

77. When two like consonants appear in a word together usually only the first represents a phoneme; the second is _____as in tell and supper.

silent

78. Say the following words; bright, sight, sought and ought. The ____are usually _____ when followed by ____.

gh, silent t

l

79. The letter ____ is sometimes silent when followed by m or k in the same syllable.

eg. a. calm
b. yolk
c. folk

m, t

80. When b follows ____or precedes ____ in the same syllable, the b is usually silent as in

a. climb
b. comb
c. limb
d. dumb
e. debt
f. doubt

phonemes
consonant

81. There are forty-four distinct _____. Twenty-five of these are represented by _____ _____letters. (consonant, vowels)

Vowels:

1. The twenty-six letters of the alphabet are divided into two major categories. Consonants and _____. (vowels)

2. All vowel phonemes are provided by vibrating vocal cords. Vowel phonemes are therefore _____. (voiced, voiceless) (voiced)

3. The letters a, e, i, o, u and sometimes w and y are classified as _____. (vowels)

4. The consonant y is always the _____ (initial, final) (initial) letter in a word or syllable.

5. Study the words below. Underline each y which is a consonant. (yellow, yet)

a. they	d. may
b. yellow	e. crazy
c. yet	f. beyond

6. Y does not serve as a key symbol for a vowel phoneme. It is shown with the key symbol i or e when it represents a _____ (vowel, consonant) (vowel) phoneme.

7. As a vowel, the w represents no distinct phoneme of its own. Therefore, it cannot be represented by a key _____. (symbol) It is always used in combination with other words as in few, cow and two.

8. Underline the words below in which w is used as a vowel. (threw, two, stew)

a. water	d. threw
b. which	e. dwarf
c. two	f. stew

9. The remaining five vowels ___, ___, ___, ___, and ___ represent the nineteen vowel phonemes of our language. There _____ (is, is not) (is not) a one to one correspondence between phoneme and letter. (a, e, i, o, u)

10. For our study we shall divide the vowel phoneme into three major groups.

a. Those represented by single letters
b. Those represented by dipthongs
c. Those represented by digraphs
(b. + c. are combinations of letters)

one — Each of the single letters and each of the combinations of letters represent _____ phoneme.

11. One set of phonemes represented by single vowel letters are those which "say" their own names. Read the words below.

a. take
b. me
c. ice
d. no
e. use

name — The sound represented by the vowel is the same as the _____of the vowel.

12. In phonics when a vowel represents its own name, it is said to have its "long" sound represented by a diacritical mark called a macron (-) placed above the letter. Place a macron above the vowels with the long sounds in the following words.

take
go
fine
be
save

a. take
b. go
c. save
d. many
e. fine
f. once
g. all
h. be

13. Study the words at the right. Indicate those vowels which represent their long sounds by placing a macron above them. Put a diagonal line (/) through each vowel which is silent.

tāmȅ
scēnȅ
cūtȅ
bōnȅ
Jōȅ
pīnȅ

a. tame
b. scene
c. cute
d. bone
e. Joe
f. pine

14. We can make a generalization about the above words. Study them again and complete the following. When a one syllable word has two vowels, one of which is a final _____, the _____ is silent and the first vowel usually represents its _____ sound. This generalization is said to have a pattern VCV.

e
e
long

15. This rule is helpful but is not perfect. Check the list of words below and check VCV after those that do follow the generalization.

place
late
these
clothes

a. come ____
b. there ____
c. place ____
d. late ____
e. these ____
f. clothes ____
g. some ____

16. This generalization is of little value in helping to determine the vowel sound in words ending with the consonant-vowel pattern of VCV, even when such words are of one syllable. Study the words below. Indicate the vowels which represent the long sound by using the macron.

pāste
wāste

a. dance
b. paste
c. fence
d. waste
e. pulse

17. We have noted that when we see the pattern of a single vowel followed by a single _____and final e, the single vowel is likely to represent its _____sound.

consonant
long

18. Another situation in which we often find the vowel to be long is that of the "open syllable." An open syllable is a syllable which ends with a vowel phoneme.

so
ti ger
so lo
pa per
me
de lete

Study the words at the right. Underline the open syllables, including open one-syllable words.

a. so
b. solo
c. pine
d. me
e. suppose
f. tiger
g. paper
h. delete

19. Place a macron above the five vowels (a, e, i, o, u) which represent their long sounds in the words below.

fa
he
si
to
hu

a. fa vor
b. he
c. si phon
d. to tal
e. hu man

A single vowel is an _____syllable and represents a _____ sound.

open
long

20. Study the words at the right. Complete the generalization. When y is the final letter of a two syllable word, it represents the _____sound of _____. Y also represents the long sound of e at the end of a syllable in multi-syllable words such as bypass, cypress and dynamic.

long
e

21. Each of the five not only represent a long sound but may also represent a "short" sound which is indicated by placing the diacritical mark of a breve (◡) over the vowel.

a. ă (an)
b. ĕ (fed)
c. ĭ (pin)
d. ŏ (hot)
e. ŭ (cup)

short — The vowels in the words above represent the _____ sounds.

22. The key symbols which identify the vowels when they represent the short sounds are: a, e, ____, ____, ____each with a _____over it.

i, o, u
breve

23. Pronounce the vowel phoneme in an. Rewrite an using the key symbols_____. Pronounce the following words. Circle those which have the same vowel phoneme as an.

an

a. ran
b. all
c. can
d. above
e. grab
f. tack

ran
grab
tack

24. Place the correct diacritical marks above all the vowels which have the same sound as the vowel phoneme cup.

a. jump
b. cube
c. use
d. us
e. runt

jump
us
runt

25. Pronounce the vowel phoneme in ed. Rewrite ed using key symbols_____. Pronounce the following words. Circle those that have the same vowel phoneme as ed.

ed

a. red
b. met
c. meal
d. eat

red
met

26. The following words represent a CVC pattern.

a. ran
b. red
c. mop
d. sit
e. gut

This pattern indicates that a word or syllable is closed. In a closed syllable or word the vowel is always _____.

short

27. Pronounce the vowel phoneme in rid and rod. These vowels represent the _____ sound and follow the _____ pattern.

short
CVC

Circle the words below that have the same vowel phonemes as those indicated above.

rot
wit
sit
lot

rope rot wild wit sit lot

28. The generalization for the short vowel phoneme is most useful when it's stated.

A single vowel is an accented _____ syllable and usually represents the _____ sound of the word.

closed
short

29. An exception to the generalization is found in words in which the i is followed by gh.

The i represents the _____ sound and the gh is _____ in words such as:

long
short

sight might right fight

30. Do the words at the right illustrate another exception? _____.

yes

a. child
b. wild
c. old
d. cold

We find that when i or o is followed by ld, the vowel usually represents the _____ sound.

long

31. Look at the following words:

mane same rate fate

We can see that the silent _____ at the end of a word has a purpose. It changes the meaning of the word as well as the _____ of the word.

e

pronunciation

32. Say the following words out loud:

comma label pupil button circus

Listen to the phoneme in the underlined letter. The sound is uh and is called a schwa represented by ə . The sound made by the short vowel in the unaccented syllable of a word is called the _____.

schwa

schwa

short vowel in the unaccented syllable of a word is called the _____.

33. When a vowel is followed by the letter r in the same syllable the vowel is called r controlled and is represented by the diacritical mark (^) placed over the vowel. Pronounce the following words.

a. thirst
b. term
c. worm

same

These vowels followed by r all have the _____ sound represented by ûr.

34. Âr is the phoneme heard in the word car. The a is _____controlled.

r

35. Ôr is the phoneme heard in the word or, the o is ____controlled.

r

36. We have been studying the vowel phonemes which are represented by a single vowel letter. We will now turn our attention to those which are represented by a combination of letters. Say "oil." The word oil is composed of two phonemes. They are represented by the graphemes oi and ____.

l

37. The oi functions as one phoneme called a diphthong. Although the diphthong is to be considered a single vowel phoneme, it resembles a "glide" from one sound to another. Examine the words below. Underline the grapheme in each word represented by a diphthong. Say each word out loud.

boil
house
cow
coin
employ
mouse

a. boil
b. house
c. cow
d. boy
e. coin
f. employ
g. mouse

diphthongs

38. Oi, ou, ow, oy are called _____.

diphthong

39. The second category of phonemes represented by two-letter vowels is that of the vowel digraph. The digraph differs from the _____in that they do not have the gliding feature.

40. Underline the pair of vowels. Indicate the silent vowel by drawing a / through it. Mark the long vowel.

rāil sāy
peāch fēēd
coāt hūē
fōē

a. rail
b. coat
c. say
d. hue

e. peach
f. foe
g. feed

ai, ue, ay,
oe, ea, ee,
oa

The vowel digraphs are ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____.
These digraphs have many exceptions and are not always pronounced as indicated.

41. There are two digraphs which do not represent phonemes not represented by a single letter grapheme. Pronounce the vowel phoneme in hook. The macron must be lengthened to cover both o's in food to show the pronunciation. The breve is lengthened to cover the two o's of _____. These marks are different from those which show the long or short sounds of single vowels.

hook

a. o͞o (food) b. o͝o (hook)

42. Using food and hook as key words to aid you, mark the words below to show the pronunciation.

fo͝ot
mo͞ose
to͝ok
lo͝ok
so͞on
po͞ol
wo͝od
to͞oth
lo͞ose

a. foot
b. pool
c. moose
d. wood
e. took
f. tooth
g. look
h. loose
i. soon

B. Complete the excerpt "Consonants" and "Vowels" from Wilson, Robert and Maryanne Hall. Programmed Word Attack for Teachers. (Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1968), pp. 7-32.

C. Read the included selections listed below from Dawson, Mildred. Teaching Word Recognition Skills. (Newark, Delaware: International Reading Association, 1971).

1. Durkin, Dolores, "Fundamental Principles Underlying Phonics Information," University of Illinois, pp. 80-82.

2. Clymer, Theodore, "The Utility of Phonic Generalizations in the Primary Grades," University of Minnesota, pp. 83-89.

3. Bailey, Mildred Havt, "The Utility of Phonic Generalizations in Grades One Through Six," Northwestern Louisiana State College, pp. 90-95.

4. Emans, Robert, "When Two Vowels Go Walking and Other Such Things," Ohio State University, pp. 120-128.

5. Burmeister, Lou E., "Vowel Pairs," University of Texas, pp. 129-137.

6. Stone, David R., "A Sound-Symbol Frequency Count," Utah State University, pp. 138-144.

D. Attend teacher lecture/demonstration.

Activity: Lecture outline

1. Phonic analysis

   a. Vowel generalizations

   b. Consonant generalizations

2. The application of phonics information

3. Exceptions and anomalies of word attack

II. Optional: participant may select options below for extra credit:

A. Teach a phonics lesson in an approved school situation. Make an audio-tape of the above for teacher evaluation.

B. Read one of the books in the listed Bibliography and not specifically required for this module. Prepare and submit a written critique of this book to the module coordinator.

POST-ASSESSMENT

Directions: Answer the following questions according to the directions noted in each:

I. True or False

____ A. The following are all consonant blends: tw, pl, sn, qu.

____ B. The following words all contain a three-letter blend: bathroom, glimpse, astronaut.

____ C. The most common blends in the English language are the letters h, s, and d. S, l, r, u as in qu.

____ D. The terms "long" and "short" when used to describe vowel sounds generally refer to the relative length of the vowel sound.

____ E. The underlined vowel in the word "leopard" represents the sound of "a" controlled by "r."

____ F. Phonetic analysis is the means by which a child identifies meaningful parts of words.

____ G. The sound heard in the underlined vowel in April is short "i."

(3 pts. for each correct answer) (total 21 pts.)

II. Multiple Choice (There may be more than one correct choice for an answer)

A. How many phonemes does the word brought have?

one two three four none of these

B. Which of the following words contain a diphthong?

bread hook pace boy none of these

C. Which of the above words contain a vowel diagraph?

bread hook

D. The consonant sound of i is most easily confused with the following sound:

s p ch l none of these

E. The vowel combination ie is generally sounded like:

ee ea i-e ui all of these

F. Which of the following words contain a consonant digraph?

laughter phonetic hothouse ungainly all of these

G. The consonant "r" usually affects the sound of the vowel that precedes it. This is also generally true of the consonant letter:

p t l n none of these

(3 pts. for each correct answer) (total 21 pts.)

III. Completion

A. The vowel sound heard in most unstressed syllables is called the _____sound.

B. The consonants _____and _____ usually have soft sounds in words when they are followed by e, i, or y.

C. When two consonants in a word combine to make one sound these combinations are called consonant _____.

D. If a one-syllable word has a single vowel followed by a _____ that vowel is usually short.

E. A word that is an example of the above generalization is _____.

F. If the first vowel in a word is followed by a single consonant, the _____ usually begins the second syllable.

G. A word that is an example of the above generalization is _____.

H. A word that is not an example of the above generalization is _____.

I. The letters of a consonant digraph are _____ separated when the word is divided into syllables.

J. An example of this generalization is _____.

(5 pts. for each correct answer) (total 50 pts.)

IV. Application

Look at the following nonsense words:

droiting

laetsprooch

bamlinmininop

skele

A. Mark the vowel sounds in each syllable as:

1. Long —
2. Short ⏑
3. Silent / (cross out vowel)
4. Schwa ə
5. Controlled r̂

B. Underline:

1. Consonant blends and mark (b)
2. Consonant digraphs and mark (d)

C. Circle:

1. Vowel digraphs and mark (d)
2. Diphthongs and mark (dp)

(2 pts. for each correct answer) (total 8 pts.)

Competency will be certified when your module coordinator has ascertained that the submitted post-assessemtn is of acceptable quality.

Remediation: Alternate learning activities are available on a contractual basis with the module coordinator.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Chall, Jeanne. Learning to Read: The Great Debate. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1967.

2. Cordts, Anna. Phonics for the Reading Teacher. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965.

3. Dawson, Mildred. Teaching Word Recognition Skills. Newark, Delaware: International Reading Association, 1971.

4. Gans, Roma. Fact and Fiction About Phonics. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1964.

5. Heilman, Arthur. Phonics in Proper Perspective. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1964.

6. Hull, Marion. Phonics for the Teacher of Reading. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1969.

7. Schell, Robert. Letters and Sounds. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972.

8. Wilson, Robert and Maryanne Hall. Programmed Word Attack for Teachers. Columbus Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1968.